

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1858.

TOWN MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 17, 1858.

In accordance with the request of many citizens, a town meeting, for the consideration of business of much importance to the interests of this place, will be held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the Court House in this place. The meeting yesterday forenoon was organized by calling General Chamberlain, of Sumpter District, South Carolina, to the Chair, and electing R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and M. Gregg, Esq., of S. C. Secretaries. The Secretaries, with the Secretary of the Company, were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and report the amount of stock represented.

The stock held in the Read by the State of North Carolina is represented by Hon. S. J. Person, that held by the State of South Carolina, by Gen. Chandler, of Sumter District, —— Williamson, Esq., of Darlington District and Dr. Johnson, of Marion District.

The stock of the Town of Wilmington, by T. C. Miller and A. Martin, Esqs., of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company, by Wm. C. Bettenourt, Esq., Dr. J. D. Bellamy and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr. The capital stock of the Company subscribed and paid up is \$1,25,314 91. Of this a little over six hundred thousand dollars, or a majority of the whole is held by the two States and the two corporations, consequently there is always certainly a quorum.

The Committee on stock, at a quarter past twelve o'clock reported as follows:—Whole number of shares represented 9,831, of which there are 1,590 represented in person, and 8,241 by proxy. This being a majority of all the stock, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to the transaction of business.

The Report of the President and Directors, with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and other officers, was submitted by Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., President of the Company.

From these reports we learn that the receipts of the Road for the year ending Sept. 30th 1858, have been \$382,191 74; of which there has been derived from through travel \$139,613 74; from way travel \$70,697 65; up freight and minor sources \$43,289 32; down freight \$83,641 63; Mails, \$43,750 00. The expenditures (both ordinary and extraordinary) for operating the road have been \$223,067 49, leaving net revenue equal to \$159,124 25.

There appears to be a diminution in receipts as compared with those of the previous year of \$80,324 18, or more properly of \$72,624 18, allowance being made for certain accidental sums included in the previous year.—The main decrease has been in through travel, which accounts for \$63,314 17 of the falling off. The next important decrease has been in the matter of up freight.

To account satisfactorily for this state of things it is necessary to bear in mind the difficulties under which the road has labored during the past year, and which fully sustain Mr. Robertson, the Engineer and Superintendent, in remarking that “never, perhaps, in the annals of railroad enterprise has such a combination of untoward circumstances, well calculated to evoke the direst results, been known, as those with which the road has been surrounded during the last twelve months.”

Coincident with the opening of the year commenced the ruinous financial convulsions which spread destruction over the country and fell with peculiar weight upon the Railroad interest. At the same time the Road found a new competitor for a part of its freight and travel by the completion of the North Eastern Road to Charleston, while early in the Spring the long anticipated rivalry of the interior route by way of the Virginia and Tennessee R. R. etc., began to be realized; the steamship lines between Charleston and Savannah and the Northern Cities ran at reduced rates, and offered increased accommodations; and in the face of all this competition, the through ticket arrangement between Wilmington and the Northern Cities was broken up by the action of Companies North of us. We agree that “it should be a source of especial gratification to know that the work has so well sustained itself amid circumstances so adverse and threatening, and to draw from it the pleasing conviction that it has passed safely through its gloomy period.” That travel will return to its old route, is already shown by the experience of the last month or six weeks.

The President and Directors have judged it wise economy to shrink from no outlay necessary to put the work in the best position—provide it with suitable shops and depots, fill up trestle work, and make everything permanent, although, in doing so, present expenses may be swelled, because confident that these expenses will be paid in future profits, and in the assurance of safety to life and property.

We see nothing discouraging in the position of the Company, but the reverse. There is no reason why its receipts during the current and future years should not exceed the highest point they have yet reached in the most prosperous times, while as works in progress get finished, the drain on the resources of the Company on account of “construction” must greatly diminish or wholly cease. Dividends must be realized at no distant day.

The President having concluded reading his report, the meeting adjourned until 2^{1/2} o'clock, P. M.

The Right Way.

The threatening league of the Indian tribes of Washington Territory has been broken up—the Indians themselves subdued and brought to terms, and a most harassing and expensive war brought to an end by a little vigor at first. Col. Steptoe, with an inadequate force, permitted himself to be drawn on and badly whipped; Col. Wright, with a sufficient force armed with the long-ranged rifles, carried fire and devastation through the territories of the offending tribes—whipped them if they showed themselves—ruined their crops, their stores and their dwellings if they did not. It looked pretty severe at first, but it made the campaign short and the ultimate suffering and loss of life much less than it would otherwise have been, had the tampering, coaxing policy been pursued. The “noble savage” must be taught to fear the pale face, before he will keep faith or behave himself like a “noble savage” ought.

The Fayetteville Observer learns that John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, will deliver the annual address at the Sampson County Fair.

IN LUCK.—The New Orleans Bulletin learns that the pay teller of the Bank of New Orleans, is the lucky holder of the ticket that won the \$100,000 in the last drawing of the Havana Lottery.

Snow.—The first thing that met our eyes on Tuesday morning on looking out of the window, was the falling of a good wholesome snow. It came in flakes thick and fast, and continued for a good long while. The weather has a snowy chilly feeling.

A recent Census of Spain, gives a population of 15,464,330. In 1849, the population of Spain was put down at 13,936,218. The population of the Spanish Colonies in America, Asia and Africa was 4,208,291. The population of Spain would thus appear to be slowly increasing, although, still greatly below what it once was in the palmy days of the monarchy, or even while governed by the Romans as a Province.

The Legislature.

Strangely enough, we are without a scrap of private news from Raleigh. We find in the Standard of this date the report of both Houses Monday.

At 12 o'clock on Monday the Senate was called to order by Hon. John Hill, late Clerk. The roll having been called, and the oaths administered, there being a quorum present, the Senate proceeded to organize.

Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, moved that the Senate now proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe. Mr. McDonald nominated Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford. Mr. Clark received 28 votes. Mr. Gorrell received 14 votes. Mr. Clark being duly elected, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. McDowell and McDonald. On taking his seat he acknowledged the compliment paid to him, referred briefly to the objects of the assembly, and bespoke the kind assistance of the Senate in his efforts to preserve order and enforce the rules.

Hon. John Hill was unanimously re-elected principal Clerk, and Quentin Busbee Assistant Clerk. Mr. James Page was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. Terry Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a Committee of five was appointed to draft rules of order for the government of the Senate. The following is the Committee: W. L. Steele, R. S. Donnell, T. D. McDowell, Ralph Gorrell and Wm. H. Houston.

The House of Commons was called to order by the late Clerk, Mr. Cantwell—the oaths were administered, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, Mr. Hill of Halifax proposing Thos. Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, and Mr. Waddell of Stanly proposing D. D. Ferebee.

Mr. Settle received 75 votes; Mr. Ferebee received 30 votes. Mr. Settle was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Ferebee.

Ed. Cantwell, Esq., was re-elected Chief Clerk, receiving 86 votes; Mr. Harrison, of Wake, 28 votes—George Howard, Esq., of Wilson, was chosen Assistant Clerk. Mr. Webster, of Chatham, was elected Principal, and John Lawrence, of Forsyth, Assistant Doorkeeper. A Committee was appointed to draw up Rules of Order.

We publish in full the Governor's Message. It is a plain, lucid, business-like document, wholly devoted to State matters, making no reference to Federal politics, or the exciting sectional discussions of the day. The Governor transmits two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, on the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. He does not feel at liberty to retain them but thinks, however, that they are of such character as to merit no attention from the Legislature of the State. The Governor refers to the debts and finances of the State. The facts and figures on these points were spread broadcast during the canvass last summer. He refers to the unequal assessments in different counties and in different districts of the same county, and proposes a remedy. As regards the Bank of the State, he does not favour the creation of any monster institution in its place. He refers approvingly to the project for a modification of the usury laws of the State.

Mr. McDowell of Bladen was the next prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus for the Speakership of the Senate, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, for the Speakership of the House.—*Daily Journal*, 17th inst.

The Legislature.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a private correspondent for a sketch of the most important business done during the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, a joint resolution passed both houses to raise a committee to enquire into the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas, which can be done very quickly, as most of the necessary fixtures are at hand.

On Wednesday the 17th, two important bills were introduced into the Senate, one, to amend the Constitution so as to introduce an *ad valorem* system of taxation in reference to negroes; the other to charter the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad. The war upon Eastern interests has commenced pretty soon. Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, has been elected Engrossing Clerk.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Walser of Davidson, introduced a bill to remove Free Negroes from the State. A bill was also introduced into the House to exempt one slave from execution.

It is said that the caucus for Senators will be held next Monday night. Messrs. Reid and Clingman are both in Raleigh.—*Daily Journal*, 18th inst.

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In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Walser of Davidson, introduced a bill to remove Free Negroes from the State. A bill was also introduced into the House to exempt one slave from execution.

This bill has been a serious source of trouble, and will continue to be so, unless some amendment is made for its relief.

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the incoming revenue at the end of the last fiscal year, but it has left a *vacuum* in the Treasury to that extent, which must be supplied by new taxation, and the amount of taxation will depend upon the amount of revenue for the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you will see from his estimates, that, if temporary loans are resorted to the amount of about \$100,000 will be required.

This amount taken from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leave it with the next twelve months.

The *vacuum* will fall in the spring, and for several successive months thereafter, fully proved the impolicy of trusting to the resource of such loans to preserve the credit and honor of the State. It gives me pleasure to say that, in this emergency, the Legislature has passed two or three resolutions, to meet all the wants of the Road to Morganton.

For balance of first subscription to Western North Carolina Rail Road, \$200,000.00

For subscription to the Bank of Cape Fear, for one and act of last session, to complete the first

section of the Road to Morganton, 440,000.00

Making, \$640,000.00

These bonds in all probability, will be called for, as is sued before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

It is proper for me to state also, that there has been, for some years, a floating debt due by the State, kept on foot from year to year, by resolutions passed from time to time, authorizing the State to call for the payment of temporary loans to pay the liabilities of the State, and which loans have been annually paid off upon the coming of the public taxes.

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MOST DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening a highway robbery of a bold and audacious nature occurred on West Saratoga street. The victim was Mr. Wm. Clark, of Wilmington, N. C., who arrived in this city from New York yesterday morning, and took up his quarters at the Governor Hotel. In the moment square, soon after his arrival, he deposited his valises and packages, with Messrs. Sam'l Kirk & Son, jewelers, for repair. Yesterday afternoon he paid his bill at the office of the hotel, and obtained his watch from the jewellers, expecting to go to his home in North Carolina to-day. He then walked to the house of a friend on Saratoga street, and was returning past an alley when he was seized by some six or eight ruffians looking men, choked, thrown down and dragged into a dark room. He was then robbed of his wallet, containing a draft for \$325, paid to Clark & Ech, Wilmington, N. C., \$25 in gold, a watch and chain, worth \$150, and other articles. While accomplishing their work, the ruffians knelt upon him, frequently threatening his life if he called for help or resisted, and when everything was secured, one of them struck him a blow with some weapon on the right temple, and all fled. Mr. Clark made his way as fast as possible to his hotel, and the police were notified of the robbery, but he having no knowledge of the city, the exact locality could not be learned, though he thinks it was near the intersection of Main and Church streets. His person bore unmistakable marks of the summary way in which he had been handled by his assailants. His coat was torn and soiled, his face bruised and blackened, and the pockets of his pantaloons almost ripped out, in the eagerness of the ruffians to secure the valuables. The robbery was indeed a bold one, to be perpetrated without detection, so near the heart of the city, and before daylight was yet fairly come.—*Baltimore Sun*, 16th inst.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE.—The draft for \$320, stolen from Mr. Wm. Clark, of Wilmington, N. C., who was waylaid and robbed on Monday morning, was yesterday recovered by Deputy Marshal Manly, and Detective Stevens, and delivered to the latter at the Gilmer House. The draft, it is said, was picked up near the police station by a woman, but that point was not made very plain. It was of no value to anybody, however, as payment had been stopped. Mr. Clark, who was left without a dollar by the robbers, left for his home yesterday, having been furnished by several gentlemen with sufficient money to defray the expenses of his journey.—*Baltimore Sun*, 17th inst.

California and South American Intelligence.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Star of the West, with San Francisco dates of the 20th, and \$1,670,000 in specie, arrived here this afternoon. The third overland mail had arrived out. Among the passengers are Hon. J. C. McKibben, of California, Hon. Delazon Smith, and the Governor of Oregon.

The ship John Elliott Thayer, of Boston, was burned in the Gulf of California. The crew were saved.

The frigate Roanoke and sloop-of-war Saratoga were at Aspinwall. The ship Gen. Cushing, which got ashore in Francisco harbor, is a total loss.

A Chinaman had murdered a woman, and was hung by the mob near Sacramento.

The Indian war in Oregon was at an end. Col. Wright had granted peace. Gen. Clark had returned to San Francisco.

Two steamers from Victoria brought 1,000 returned miners. The new settlements at Frazer river were deserted.

Business at San Francisco was dull. Consignees were obliged to press sales at lower prices. Stocks of goods were accumulating, and it was thought that prices had touched the highest point this season.

SOULS IN AMERICA.—The government of Bolivia had succeeded in quelling another revolution on the Peruvian frontier, securing peace, it is believed, to the Linares dynasty for some time to come. Gen. Echenique was still in Bolivia, organizing a force to invade Peru.

The sloop-of-war Decatur had sailed for Panama.—The American ship Norway had reached Sydney from Hong Kong, with 1,230 emigrants, all in good health. Only three died on the passage.

FURTHER NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 12th inst., reached Independence on the 8th inst. The mail was somewhat delayed in consequence of high water and bad roads.

Donna Maria Narcissa Galages was murdered at Los Vegas on October 1st.

Col. Miles had another encounter with the Navajoes, in which ten Indians were killed and several wounded. Eighty horses and sixty-five hundred sheep were captured.

Off the United States coloys, Wm. Nugent and Maurice Paulman were missing and supposed to have been killed, and Sergeant John Thompson was wounded.

Kit Carson, with a band of Utah Indians, passed through Santa Fe on their way to fight the Navajoes, with whom the Utes are at war.

A letter to Lieut. Wilkins, dated Sept. 22d, says that a party of the Mohave Indians attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killed three men, two women and four children, and wounded sixteen of the emigrants. The emigrants then retreated, and sent to Albuquerque for supplies, which were furnished by Major Backus.

The mail for Stockton, California, left Independence, Mo., on the 1st instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The decision of the case presented by the collector of the port of Mobile regarding the clearance to Nicaragua of emigrant vessels will probably turn on the truth or falsity of the report that the passengers have secured passports from Irisarri.

The President has tendered the appointment of the Governorship of Kansas to ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio.

The balance in the United States treasury on Monday last was nearly \$7,000,000. The receipts of the week preceding amounted to \$570,000. Drafts paid, \$925,000; drafts issued, \$1,127,000—reduction, \$556,000. Amount on deposit at New York \$5,200,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The steamship Isabel, Captain Rodins, arrived here last evening. Her news is anticipated by the Star of the West. She reports sugar as declining, and molasses neglected.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—*The new Expedition to Nicaragua—The Isthmus and American Companies Question of Clearance for Walker's Vessel—The English Express of British Interference—The India Star, Bar and Expedited Mail.*

The White expedition for Nicaragua from New York, and the Walker expedition for the same place from Mobile, are to try their fortunes again in that field. It is said that there is no longer any government in Nicaragua, and that there is no provisions for calling a Congress to organize a government. However this may be, it is quite certain that the Isthmus must soon pass out of the control of its present proprietors.

An American transit company, if ever well established on the Isthmus, might become masters of it.

The Mobile Emigration Company no doubt contemplates the same result for themselves; meanwhile it is alleged that the Ouseley-Yzirriari treaty places Nicaragua under British protection, and that no American colonization thereof will develop the crisis of this new complication.

The White-Navy and the Walker-Mobile companies have it, is said, so arranged matters that their interests will not clash. Walker was expected to arrive on the 1st, upon the application for the clearance of his vessel. Walker explained here that he would persist in being a passenger, if that should be the objection to a clearance. The collector, puzzled by the proclamation, has reported all the facts, and asked for special instructions. If he can find no arms, nor munitions of war, nor even a printing press and a bundle of inflammatory proclamations on board the vessel, he cannot consider it as a military or illegal expedition, within the laws, and will, no doubt, grant a clearance, unless specially instructed to the contrary.

It is quite certain that the British naval force will prevent the landing of the "emigrants"; or, if they should land, will immediately take measures to dislodge them.

The attempt of White's party to reopen the transit will be watched with interest, and he will, no doubt, meet with some obstacles from his rivals, both there and at home. Some two months hence Congress will be agitated by stormy intelligence from the Nicaraguan Isthmus.

The isthmus of Panama is also about to pass under British protection, in conformity with a treaty now under consideration. The inefficiency of the United States government for the purpose of promoting American interests abroad is very palpable in relation to the isthmian questions. But the President will, it is believed, relieve himself in his forthcoming message from the blame of inaction, by throwing it upon Congress, and the neglect of that body to comply with his recommendation on the subject.

The Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories has been brought to an end before the arrival of Gen. Harney. This is probably the final contest with the Indians in that quarter, and hereafter the country will be secure for emigrant travel and settlement.

A very great reduction in the annual expenditures upon the military establishment may be expected from a cessation of Indian hostilities.

Important from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port, having left Vera Cruz on the 9th instant.

She brings the intelligence that Guadalajara has been recaptured by the Liberals, after being desperately defended. The Liberals have been reinforced. The people were rejoicing over the result.

Zuloaga was anxious to retire from his official position as President.

Mazatlan was also in possession of the Liberals.

Sas Blas is the only town on the Pacific now held by the Zuloaga party.

Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gov. Medary will leave Washington to-morrow for Ohio, and will answer in the course of a week whether he will accept the tender of the appointment of Governor of Kansas, made him by the President.

SUICIDE IN COURT.—A suit which had been in progress for some time at Columbus, (In.) and in which Wm. Mewherter, an old and well known citizen of the county, was defendant, terminated by the jury rendering a verdict that the defendant—who had been an agent for Shrewsbury & Price, millers—had been, in accordance with the law, guilty of manslaughter.

Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at of White in the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.
William Smith
vs.
Attachment.

JAMES J. Wortham, Isaac Jackson,
vs.
Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and the defendant thereto be held to be liable before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall have full power to appear at the trial, and to defend the said lands so attached, and plead to issues in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the plaintiff to appear at the next term of this Court, and render judgment final in default will be entered up against them.

Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at of White in the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

THOMAS L. VAIL, C.I.W.
November 18th, 1858.
(Pr. fee \$5 62-12-0w*)

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Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1858.
William Smith
vs.
Attachment.

Benjamin W. Williams, D. Bellamy,
vs.
Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the Real Estate levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon heretofore to be had before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall have full power to appear at the trial, and to defend the said lands so attached, and plead to issues in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the plaintiff to appear at the next term of this Court, and render judgment final in default will be entered up against them.

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IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the Real Estate levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon heretofore to be had before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall have full power to appear at the trial, and to defend the said lands so attached, and plead to issues in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the plaintiff to appear at the next term of this Court, and render judgment final in default will be entered up against them.

Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at of White in the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

THOMAS L. VAIL, C.I.W.
(Pr. fee \$5 62-12-0w*)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1858.
William Smith
vs.
Attachment.

Benjamin W. Williams, D. Bellamy,
vs.
Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the Real Estate levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon heretofore to be had before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall have full power to appear at the trial, and to defend the said lands so attached, and plead to issues in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the plaintiff to appear at the next term of this Court, and render judgment final in default will be entered up against them.

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STATE OF

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1858.

Political Prospects, &c.

In our last, we referred to the tendency of ambitious politicians of all parties to turn to what appears to them to be the rising sun, irrespective of higher considerations, and regardless alike of consistency of action or fidelity to profession. With them, success is the test of merit—gratitude is a lively sense of benefits to be received.—Thank Heaven, this is not the spirit of the Democratic party. That party is never proscriptive or unforgiving. It never closes its doors upon any one who, having strayed from its fold, is desirous to return. But the person so straying, must return to the party and to its principles, and its organization; the party cannot and will not move one inch to accommodate him, even if for him we say them, and suppose them mean thousands or hundreds of thousands.

How stood the matter with reference to Kansas, and how does it now stand? These seem to be the main questions involved in the issues which have arisen between certain portions of the Democratic party.

We pass over the previous history of that territory and come down to the attitude of affairs at the opening of the last session of Congress, when application was made for admission under a Constitution framed at Lecompton. Now, we are free to say that the Convention, by which this Constitution was framed, was far from immaculate, and there were not wanting strong suspicions of the fairness of its getting up, and of the honesty of some of its actors. It would also have been better, we think, if the whole constitution had been submitted to the popular vote, instead of a part of it. But these things were matters for the people of Kansas, not for us, nor for Congress. It was their Convention.—They might have elected whom they pleased to it.

The Convention was called in pursuance of a law of the Territory, and charged with the duty of framing a Constitution.

They were not required by that law to submit that Constitution to the popular vote for ratification or rejection; and it is a matter of history that most States have been admitted with the constitutions that have not been submitted to the popular vote, than with constitutions that have. Now, whether everything was all right about the Lecompton Convention, is not for us to say,

but at any rate it appears to have been "their own way," and it was in this light that Mr. Buchanan and the majority of the Democratic party regarded and favoured the movement for the admission of Kansas under that Constitution. We admit that there were ugly things about Lecompton—we are not willing to see any community admitted as a State without a decent population, sufficient to send at least one representative to Congress.

We think men might fairly differ in opinion upon the facts of the case, without abandoning or contorting the principle involved; and, although we would rather have seen Judge Douglas stand up with his party upon this measure, we could yet have easily passed the matter over. But such was not the case. Judge Douglas did not stop here. He did not simply differ from the administration. He and his supporters referred to the measure recommended by the administration, and voted for by every Democrat from North Carolina, as a fraud and a swindle. These were among the mildest terms employed.

This did not evince any very conciliatory spirit, or any prevailing disposition to promote harmony, and we know how anxious Southern Democrats were to place the most favourable construction upon Mr. Douglas' course, and how anxious they were to avoid a rupture. But even this might have been set down as simply a matter of organization, or something of the kind, not affecting principle.

But let us go farther. Mr. Douglas, at Alton, Ill., in the last speech of the canvass between himself and Mr. Lincoln, reaffirmed the position he had taken before, that a Territory, in effect, and to all intents and purposes prevent Southern men going there with their property, by enacting adverse laws, or by failing to enact necessary laws for the protection of this peculiar kind of property. This is the baldest form of "Squatter Sovereignty," and on this point Mr. Lincoln, his competitor, had much the best of the argument. If the constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, gives the Southern man the right to take his slave into any Territory, and to hold him there, how can the members of any Territorial Legislature, sworn to obey the Constitution of the United States, refuse or neglect to pass the laws necessary to give its provisions effect?

The doctrine of the Democratic party is, that a State already formed, or a Territory becoming a State, can alone exclude any class of property recognised by the Constitution of the United States, under which slaves stand on precisely the same footing as other property.—Congress cannot exclude slavery from the Territories—still less its creature—a Territorial Legislature.

Mr. Douglas is at issue with the National, as well as the Southern, Democracy on this principle. On many, very many other points, he is sound and reliable. His services in the past have been marked and efficient.—Few men have done more to stem the torrent of Northern fanaticism—no man professes now greater devotion to the equal rights of the States, or a stronger determination to sustain them in the future. We are unwilling, therefore, to believe that Mr. Douglas intends to finally draw off from the party. We trust that he will again be found acting with it in good faith. But this must be for himself to say—not for the party. Its duty is to adhere to its principles. Those who stray off must come back, and they will be welcomed. And, depend upon it, they will come back before two years' time. The reaction by that time will be overwhelming. All the talk about the Democracy being used up, will then sound ridiculous. The Charleston Convention will be harmonious, and its nominee will be elected.

Our State Legislature.

Both houses were called to order to-day at 12 o'clock, and the oaths administered to the members by some Judge or Justice of the Peace. The old Clerks, etc., will hold on until their successors are chosen. The Clerks of both houses will, we suppose, call them to order until Speakers are elected.

We presume that a good deal of preliminary consultation has already taken place, and it may be that presiding officers will be chosen immediately. It is probable, however, that the Governor's Message will not be sent in before-morrow. We will publish it as soon as received. It will no doubt be an able document.

As a general thing, the present Legislature is believed to be an abler one than the last. To be in fact one of the ablest we have had for many years. Parties seem to have put forward their leading men. Much tact and discretion will be needed, for there will be perilous issues to come up. Issues of far more importance to you, good reader, and to us, than the question as to which of the political aspirants are to go to Washington and be dressed as the Senators from North Carolina.

How far and fast are we to go on with public works and public debts?—How are we to manage about the Banks?—Will the State Bank be re-chartered or wound up? And what sort of affair is to take its place, if any? How much additional revenue will have to be provided, and how are the necessary burdens to be distributed. What form shall our taxation take? Shall it continue to operate against our Commercial towns and in favour of those of other States? Shall anything be done by way of abolishing or modifying the usury laws? Are not these things somewhat important? We think they equal in importance several Senators and many State Solicitors, a good many times over.

N. C. STOCKS, were quoted in New York, on Saturday last, at 98%, with sales of \$22,000.

Our Contemporaries.

The Raleigh Standard makes its appearance in a new dress, and looks remarkably well; but in truth the Standard is always so well printed that even new type fail to make any great change in its appearance. It will be issued three times a week during the session of the Legislature. The price of the tri-weekly, during the session, will be one dollar.

The Fayetteville North Carolinian of the 13th comes out under the auspices of its new proprietors, Messrs. Martin & Pearce. These gentlemen make their bow to the public in a well written and appropriate article. It is their design to make the Carolinian not only a true and zealous advocate of the principles of the democratic party, but also a valuable medium of general news, business information, and agricultural facts and statistics.

As the democratic organ of several counties, the Carolinian ought to receive a liberal support. Its worthy proprietors will make it eminently deserving of all the patronage it may receive. They have our best wishes for their fullest success.

The proprietors express their obligations to G. W. Wightman, Esq., for the valuable and efficient aid he has rendered them. Mr. Wightman knows how to do that thing, and is a very clever gentleman to boot.

The Senatorships.

Some of our contemporaries anticipate that some difficulties may be experienced in obtaining two gentlemen to represent the State of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States. We use the word "obtaining" advisedly and intentionally, as owing to the extreme modesty of all the gentlemen spoken of for these positions, the great difficulty will unquestionably be in coaxing, persuading, actually forcing some reluctant gentlemen to consent to the sacrifice—to immolate themselves upon the altar of patriotism and outrage their own feelings, by consenting to take a seat in one of the rooms of that large building in Washington City, known as the Capitol. Some have even thought it incumbent upon them to state distinctly, and in print, that they do not seek the office, and would rather not have it, but then—patriots never shrink from duty and self-sacrifice, and there is no knowing how far these gentlemen might be prevailed upon to go. We sympathise with them, we propose to relieve them. We will sacrifice ourselves for their sakes. Like that respectable Roman gentleman, Mr. Curtius, twice over, minus the horse, we, Fulton & Price, will cast ourselves into the yawning chasm, endure the horrors of three thousand dollars a year and so on. Besides, there will be no difficulty about the full term and the unexpired term, for we can fix that between ourselves.

P. S.—We regret to be forced to back out from our proposition—to recede from our patriotic elevation—to come down to the level of "mere men." The squabble about the Senatorships must go on. Our associate will not consent. He says that it may be well enough for bachelors to make such rash promises; but respect for his family compels him to decline, firmly but respectfully. He wishes to set a good example to his children.

Washington City is a dangerous place. If you stop at their hotels, you are never sure of your life—you may die of the b—stomach-ache a year after you come home, and the doctors will cut you open, and find arsenic in your innards;" and now, since Col. Puryear left Congress, there is no certainty of getting any genuine North Carolina whisky at the seat of Government. We begin to understand and account for the reluctance exhibited by gentlemen who are afraid of being made Senators.

Politics Generally.

The elections are all over. Their general tendency at the North has been adverse to the Administration—No party, we think, will be able to control a clear majority in the House. The Democrats proper will be the largest single body. Outside of the Kansas issue, the Democracy will still retain their ascendancy.

The next Congress—not the next session of the present Congress—but the Congress to meet in December, 1859, will be the Bumcombe Congress—there will be much talk and little idle—speeches made that nobody will listen to, and speeches published that nobody ever spoke.

There are in all parties a number of ambitious men, whose devotions are always paid to the rising sun or the sun supposed to be rising. In our own experience we have met with something of this kind. Not many years ago, some excitable politicians thought the Journal not half Southern enough, because it would not go for disunion, per se. The Journal has kept its course without change, and now finds itself opposed to the same class of politicians because of its being too Southern for their notions.

In 1856 we went for Frank Pierce for re-nomination irrespective of other considerations than those which told us that he had done his duty and deserved to be re-nominated by the South. The choice of our State did not prove to be the choice of the Convention, that choice fell upon another eminent statesman, the present incumbent of the Presidential office. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan was one eminently "fit to be made," and North Carolina responded to it by an unparalleled majority. Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Pierce, has fully justified all the confidence reposed in him by the South. If in sight he is attacked, that attack has been prompted by his earnest defence of Southern interests. Are we now to desert him because of defeats in some sections, or because of the fact that, having been elected but for one term, he will have no future patronage to bestow? No! A thousand times, no! But there be Democrats, Southern Democrats, Southern Democratic Editors, extreme Southern Democratic Editors, who don't think the Conductors are so clever then—circumstances alter cases.

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